

**REMARKS**

The Examiner is thanked for the performance of a thorough search, and for entering the Request for Continuing Examination mailed on May 27, 2005.

By this amendment, Claims 1, 12, 14, 23, 35, 41, 52, 54, 63, and 75 have been amended. Claims 81-84 have been added. No claims have been cancelled. Hence, Claims 1-84 are pending in the application.

I. SUMMARY OF THE REJECTIONS

Claims 1-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-35, 37-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-75, and 77-80 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Schwartz et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 ("SCHWARTZ").

Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62, and 76 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over SCHWARTZ in view of an Official Notice taken by the Examiner.

Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over SCHWARTZ in view of Monday, U.S. Patent No. 6,480,860 ("MONDAY").

II. REJECTIONS BASED ON THE CITED ART

A. CLAIMS 1 AND 41

Claims 1 and 41 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly anticipated by SCHWARTZ.

The Examiner is thanked for making the effort to draft and propose an amendment that the Examiner believes would place the claims in condition for allowance. Although the claims are allowable without any amendment, some amendments are made herein, based in part on the Examiner's proposal, to improve the readability of the claims. In particular, the amendments to

Claims 1 and 41 introduced herein reflect much of the proposed amendment faxed by the Examiner to the Applicants' representatives on June 20, 2005.

1. Contrary to the assertion in the Office Action, SCHWARTZ does not describe any references to images, thumbnails and icons, and does not describe that images, thumbnails, and icons are associated with values for a plurality of attributes.

The Office Action appears to assert that: (1) SCHWARTZ describes graphical elements that can be interpreted as images, thumbnails, or icons, (2) SCHWARTZ describes references which can be interpreted as indications of the images, thumbnails, or icons (see Office Action, page 18, numbered paragraph 54); and (3) that a graphical element described in SCHWARTZ with a reference thereto "clearly reads on the claim language [of] using reference to fetch the images, thumbnails or icons (see Office Action, page 18, numbered paragraph 54). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The main point in the rejection of Claims 1 and 41 seems to be the general assertion that (1) images, thumbnails, and icons are graphical elements having various attributes, and (2) references to images, thumbnails, and icons may be indications of the images, thumbnails, or icons, including URLs, that are used to fetch the images, thumbnails, or icons. (See Office Action, page 18, numbered paragraph 54).

With respect to this assertion, it is not disputed that images, thumbnails and icons are "graphical elements". It is also not disputed that images, thumbnails and icons have various attributes (e.g. resolution, color depth, etc.). Further, images, thumbnails and icons can be retrieved over a network based on a reference (e.g. a URL). However, none of these things anticipates the very specific limitations of the present claims.

As a preliminary matter, it is noted that SCHWARTZ does NOT describe any references to images, thumbnails, or icons. Further, SCHWARTZ does not describe that any references to images, thumbnails, or icons are used to fetch the images, thumbnails, or icons, or that images, thumbnails, and icons are associated anywhere with values for a plurality of attributes.

For example, the term “thumbnail” is NOT mentioned at all in SCHWARTZ.

Next, the term “image” is discussed in four places in SCHWARTZ, namely, in col. 9, lines 23-24, in col. 12, lines 1-3 and 13-14, and in col. 13, lines 1-2. However, the term “image” is NOT used consistently in these four passages. More importantly, neither these four passages, nor any other passage in SCHWARTZ, describes: (1) a reference to an “image”, or that a reference to the “image” is used to access or retrieve the image, and (2) that the image is associated with a plurality of attributes.

For example, in col. 9, lines 23-24, SCHWARTZ states that “[a] screen display is the image presented on the display screen [of the mobile device].” Thus, this passage defines an image as an entire display screen. Nothing in this passage describes or suggests that an entire display screen may be associated with a plurality of attributes, as featured in Claims 1 and 41. Further, in col. 12, lines 1-3, SCHWARTZ states that “[t]he displayed content can include any one of, or any combination of text, image, and soft keys.” In col. 12, lines 13-14, SCHWARTZ states that “[r]egardless of its type, a card can contain text, soft keys, and images.” Finally, in col. 13, lines 1-3, SCHWARTZ states that “[a]ccording to one embodiment, display screen 700 displays a graphical image.” Thus, these three passages describe that a display screen may display a graphical image. However, nothing these passages, or for that matter in any other passage in SCHWARTZ, indicates WHAT the graphical image is, or whether the graphical image may be referenced to by a reference, which may be used to access or retrieve the image.

For this reason, neither the passages cited by the Office Action, nor any other passage in SCHWARTZ, support the assertions that (1) SCHWARTZ describes references to images, which references are used to access or retrieve the images, or (2) that the images in SHCWARTZ are associated with a plurality of attributes. The assertion in the Office Action (on page 3, numbered paragraph 8) that the images in SCHWARTZ are associated with a “size of the image” or with the “image file name” are simply not supported in SCHWARTZ.

Next, the term “icon” is discussed in three places in SCHWARTZ, namely, in col. 6, lines 14-17, and in col. 13, lines 51-53 and lines 55-60. In col. 6, lines 14-17, SCHWARTZ states that “[s]ome of the mobile devices have no physical keys at all, such as those palm-size computing devices that use “soft keys” or icons for receiving user input data.” Thus, SCHWARTZ defines “icon” to be a soft-key for receiving user input in a mobile device. Further, in col. 13, lines 51-53, 55, and 60, SCHWARTZ refers to the term “icon” as an element displayed on the display of the mobile device, which element may be an upward arrow or a downward arrow. Significantly, however, nothing in these passages, or for that matter nothing in SCHWARTZ describes or suggest that soft-keys or “icons” displayed on the display of a mobile device may be associated with a plurality of attributes, such as for example, “icon size”.

In sum, contrary to the assertion in the Office Action, SCHWARTZ does not describe any references to images, thumbnails, or icons. Further, SCHWARTZ does not describe that any references to images, thumbnails, or icons are used to fetch the images, thumbnails, or icons, or that the images, thumbnails, or icons are associated in a first data with values of a plurality of attributes. In contrast, Claims 1 and 41 describe (1) first data that includes a first reference to a graphical element and values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element,

and (2) that in response to the user interacting with the graphical element, third data with the first reference is received, and the first reference is used to locate the first data.

2. SCHWARTZ does not describe the feature of Claim 1 of, in response to receiving a third data that includes a first reference to the graphical element, and using the first reference to the graphical element to locate the first data that describes the graphical element.

Among other features, Claims 1 and 41 recite:

...  
**in response to receiving the third data**, performing the steps of:  
reading the first reference from the third data;  
**using the first reference** to the graphical element that is read from the third data  
**to locate the first data** that describes the graphical element;  
**after locating the first data** that describes the graphical element, **reading the second reference** from the first data; and  
requesting the page from the first application based on the second reference.

Thus, Claims 1 and 41 recite the feature of, **in response to receiving the third data** that indicates the first reference to a graphical element, **at the least the following four steps are performed**: (1) reading the first reference from the first data, (2) using the first reference to locate the first data that describes the graphical element, (3) after locating the first data, reading the second reference from the first data, and (4) requesting a page from an application based on the second reference. It is respectfully submitted that SCHWARTZ does not describe this feature of Claim 1.

Specifically, SCHWARTZ does not describe the steps of Claims 1 and 41 of **“using the first reference to the graphical element to locate the first data that describes the graphical element”** and **“after locating the first data that describes the graphical element, reading the second reference from the first data.”** The Office Action asserts that these two steps of

Claims 1 and 41 are described in col. 9, lines 16-19, col. 10, lines 26-35, col. 12, line 58, and col. 13, lines 26-38. This assertion is incorrect.

In col. 9, lines 16-19, SCHWARTZ describes that if a user selects a “OK” soft-key, “a list of financial news packaged in one or more HDML files would be fetched (pulled) from the financial network server and displayed, as shown in FIG. 5B.” While this passage may be describing that financial news information may be fetched in response to a user pressing a soft-key, nothing in this passage, or for that matter in any passage in SHWARTZ indicates that the financial news information is **located based on a reference** to the soft-key, which reference is received in response to the user selecting a soft-key on the display of the mobile device.

In col. 10, lines 26-35, SCHWARTZ describes that a mobile device includes a WCP interface (which may be implemented with a UDP interface over HDTP) that couples to an airmet via a RF transceiver to receive incoming and outgoing signals. Nothing in this passage teaches, describes, or suggest that any information is being located and fetched based on a reference to any key selected by a user of a mobile device.

In col. 12, lines 54-56 and 58, SCHWARTZ describes that the control engine in the link server of SCHWARTZ may generate a URL request to a network server. However, nothing in this passage describes or suggests that a URL may be **located based on a reference** to a key, which reference is received in response to the user selecting the key on the display of a mobile device.

Finally, in col. 13, lines 26-38, SCHWARTZ states:

When the user depresses a predetermined key (i.e. one of the generic buttons in this case), thus selecting a soft key, a client module in the mobile device 602 interprets the action and sends a request to link server 606. Upon receiving the request, control engine 609 in link server 606 interprets the request which is, in this instance, a request to display the next screen display. Control engine 609 calls converter 612 to retrieve the next card from the received HDML deck, preferably, cached in a memory in the link server and converts the card in

HDML to a SDD file that is subsequently delivered to mobile device 602. Upon receiving the SDD file, interface engine 616 draws a new screen display as shown in FIG. 7B.

Thus, in this passage, SCHWARTZ describes a mechanism for responding to a user of the mobile device selecting a predetermined key. Significantly, however, nothing in this passage teaches or describes that the request from the client module to the link server includes a reference to the soft-key selected by the user. Further, nothing in this passage even suggests that a link to the next screen display is **located based on a reference** received from the client module.

In contrast, Claims 1 and 41 recite the feature of, in response to receiving data indicating a first reference to a graphical element, performing the steps of **“using the first reference to the graphical element to locate the first data that describes the graphical element”** and **“after locating the first data that describes the graphical element, reading the second reference from the first data.”** For the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that SCHWARTZ does not describe this feature of Claims 1 and 41.

3. SCHWARTZ does not describe the combination of features of Claim 1 of (1) an information managed by a server, (2) the information containing first data describing a graphical element, and (3) wherein the first data includes a first reference to the graphical element, and values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element, where one of the values associated with one of the attributes is a second reference to a page associated with requesting a service from a first application.

In the Reply to Final Office Action with Request for Continuing Examination mailed by the Applicants on May 27, 2005 (hereinafter, “the Reply to the Previous Office Action”), in pages 16-20, the Applicants argued that SCHWARTZ does NOT describe the above

combination of features that is recited in Claims 1 and 41. The present Office Action has not addressed this argument.

Specifically, despite the explicit request by the Applicants, the present Office Action has not stated exactly what in SCHWARTZ corresponds to the claimed information managed by a server, what in that information corresponds to a first data that describes a graphical element, and what in the first data corresponds to a first reference to the graphical element and to values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element. Instead, the present Office Action has cited the SAME large portions of SCHWARTZ as the previous Office Action, namely: (1) col. 5, lines 48-61, col. 7, lines 47-55, col. 8, lines 46-67, and col. 11, lines 15-26 to show alleged support for “information managed by a server”; (2) col. 8, lines 55-67, col. 9, lines 1-16, col. 12, lines 32-39, 48-67, and col. 13, lines 1-3 to show alleged support for “first data describing a graphical element”; and (3) col. 9, lines 1-28, col. 12, lines 32-39, 48-67, col. 13, lines 1-3, and FIG. 5B to show alleged support for “first reference to the graphical element and values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element.”

The Applicants respectfully submit that the above citations to SWARTZ do not provide the Applicant with adequate notice or reasonable particularity with respect to the basis of the rejection of Claims 1 and 41. Further, the Applicants respectfully submit one more time that SCHWARTZ does NOT describe the **combination of features** of Claim 1 of (1) an information managed by a server, (2) the information containing first data describing a graphical element, and (3) wherein the first data includes a first reference to the graphical element, and values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element, where one of the values associated with one of the attributes is a second reference to a page associated with requesting a service from a first application.



For the completeness of the record, the Applicants provide below the argument presented in the Reply to the Previous Office Action, that SCHWARTZ does NOT describe the above combination of features of Claims 1 and 41.

*Argument Presented in the Reply to the Previous Office Action*

Specifically, Claims 1 and 41 (as amended herein) include the following features:

managing ... **information containing first data describing a graphical element for display on the mobile device...**;

wherein the **first data includes:**

**a first reference to the graphical element, and**

**values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element, wherein one of the values associated with one of the plurality of attributes is a second reference to a page associated with requesting a service from a first application;**

**sending to the client process second data based on the first data to render the graphical element on the mobile device, wherein the second data includes the first reference to the graphical element;**

....

The Applicants respectfully submit that none of these features are shown or in any way disclosed by SCHWARTZ. Specifically, SCHWARTZ does not show or otherwise render obvious the features of: (1) managing information that includes first data describing a graphical element for display on the mobile device, the first data including a first reference to the graphical element, and values for a plurality of attributes of the graphical element, wherein one of the values associated with one of the plurality of attributes is a second reference to a page associated with requesting a service from a first application, and (2) sending to the client process for rendering the graphical element on the mobile device, second data based on the first data, the second data including the first reference.

Claims 1 and 41 clearly indicate that the first reference that is sent from the server to the mobile device, and that is received from the mobile device at the server, is a reference to the

graphical element that is being rendered at the mobile device. An example of such reference to a graphical element is given in the present application at page 54, line 26 to page 55, line 15.

Based on the first reference to the graphical element, the server is able to identify various types of information associated with the graphical element, one of which could be an attribute that may be a second reference to a page associated with requesting a service from an application. Specifically, Claims 1 and 41 recite that in response to receiving the third data that indicates the first reference to the graphical element being rendered at the mobile device, the following steps are performed:

- reading the first reference from the third data;
- using the first reference to the graphical element that is read from the third data to locate the first data that describes the graphical element;
- after locating the first data that describes the graphical element, reading the second reference from the first data; and
- requesting the page from the first application based on the second reference.

None of these features of Claims 1 and 41 is shown or in any way rendered obvious by SCHWARTZ. In fact, in the rejections of Claims 1 and 41 and in the rejections of the rest of the claims in the present application, the Office Action does not specify exactly what in SCHWARTZ corresponds to or constitutes each element or feature of the claims. In an Office Action “the particular part relied on must be designated as nearly as practicable ... The pertinence of each reference, if not apparent, must be clearly explained ...” (MPEP §707, citing 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2)), and “the particular figure(s) of the drawings(s), and/or page(s) or paragraph(s) of the reference(s), and/or any relevant comments briefly stated should be included.” (MPEP §707). The present citations to SCHWARTZ do not provide the Applicants with adequate notice or reasonable particularity with respect to the basis of the rejections. Instead, large portions of SCHWARTZ are simply identified in a non-specific way without any comments or notes to explain how the portions are relevant to the features of the claims. As a

result, the Applicants have had to engage in guesswork to determine the basis of the rejections.

The Applicants cannot see any structure or functions in SCHARTZ that correspond to the features of Claims 1 and 41 discussed above.

As best understood by the Applicants, the Office Action asserts that the address identifiers described in SCHWARTZ in col. 14, line 66 to col. 15, line 8 somehow correspond to a first reference to a graphical element as recited in Claims 1 and 41. This is incorrect.

In col. 14, line 61 to col. 15, line 8, SCHWARTZ states:

Although converter 612 in link server 606 converts the above code to a SDD file, a much more compact format for transmitting over wireless network 614. A long address, like <http://www.xyzinfo.com/LocalNews/Towns>, typically cannot be compressed further. **It is neither efficient nor wise to use the wireless network to communicate a number of long addresses in a file and return a URL request containing one or more of the addresses. Hence the present invention uses one or more address identifiers that are communicated over the wireless network. Each of the address identifiers identifies the full address. An address table is maintained in link server 606 that maps the address identifiers to the actual (full) addresses.** The address identifying or address mapping methods described here are significantly different from prior art systems which send addresses to all hyperlinks in a markup language document along with the document to a terminal device. (Emphasis added.)

Thus, SCHWARTZ shows address identifiers that: (a) map to one or more URLs or web page addresses, and (b) are sent to the mobile device over the wireless network instead of the URLs or the web page addresses. However, the address identifiers simply identify a URL or a web page and do NOT identify the graphical element that is being rendered by the mobile device.

The address identifiers in SCHWARTZ cannot be used as a reference to identify a graphical element because several graphical elements displayed on the mobile device can be associated with the exact same address identifier if the several graphical elements point to the same URL or web page (see, for example, the use of “[www.xyzinfo.com](http://www.xyzinfo.com)” col. 14, lines 25-45 of SHCWARTZ.) Thus, SCHWARTZ cannot possibly show that the address identifiers correspond to a reference to a graphical element as recited in Claims 1 and 41.

Furthermore, SCHWARTZ explicitly states that the address identifiers are used only for efficiently communicating, over a wireless network, a URL or a web page address to a mobile device and not for any other purpose. Thus, there is no need in SCHWARTZ to associate the address identifiers with a graphical element because as long as the system in SCHWARTZ uses an address identifier to efficiently transmit an URL or a web page address to the mobile device it is irrelevant to the system what particular graphical element may be pointing to the URL or the web page address.

Since the address identifiers in SCHWARTZ cannot possibly be used to identify a graphical element, the address identifiers in SCHWARTZ cannot possibly be used as a reference to a graphical element that is rendered by the mobile device.

For the above reasons, SCHWARTZ cannot possibly describe or render obvious all features of Claims 1 and 41. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1 and 41 are not anticipated by SCHWARTZ under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), and reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 1 and 41 are respectfully requested.

**B. CLAIMS 35 AND 75**

Claims 35 and 75 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly anticipated by SCHWARTZ.

Claims 35 and 75 have been amended herein and comprise features similar to the features of Claims 1 and 41 discussed above. Therefore, for the same reasons given above with respect to Claims 1 and 41, the Applicants respectfully submit that SCHWARTZ fails to show or in anyway render obvious all features of Claims 35 and 75.

For this reason, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 35 and 75 are not anticipated by SCHWARTZ under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), and reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 35 and 75 are respectfully requested.

C. NEW CLAIMS 81-84

The new independent Claim 81 includes features similar to the features of Claims 1 and 41 discussed above. In particular, Claim 81 recites the feature of a set of information that includes values for a plurality of attributes of a graphical element, and the feature of, in response to receiving a request from the client process on the mobile device that includes a first reference, performing the step to locate the set of information based on the first reference. Thus, Claim 81 is patentable over SHCWARTZ at least for reasons given above with respect to Claims 1 and 41.

In addition, Claim 81 includes additional features that independently render it patentable over SCHWARTZ. For example, Claim 81 includes at least the features of: (1) storing at a server a mapping between the a first reference and a unique name that is associated with a set of information, and (2) in response to receiving a request from a client process on a mobile device, performing at least the steps of reading the first reference from the request, determining the unique name based on the mapping and the first reference that is read from the request, and using the unique name to locate the set of information.

For the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the new independent Claim 81 is patentable over SCHWARTZ.

Further, Claims 82-84 depend from independent Claim 81, and thus incorporate each and every feature of the independent claim. For this reason, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 82-84 are also patentable over SCHWARTZ and the other references cited in the Office Action.

D. CLAIMS 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, AND 77-80

Claims 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, and 77-80 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly anticipated by SCHWARTZ.

Each of Claims 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, and 77-80 is dependent upon one of independent Claims 1, 35, 41 and 75, and thus includes each and every feature of its corresponding independent claim. Each of Claims 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, and 77-80 is therefore allowable for the reasons given above for Claims 1, 35, 41 and 75. In addition, each of Claims 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, and 77-80 introduces one or more additional features that independently render it patentable. However, due to the fundamental differences already identified, to expedite the positive resolution of this case a separate discussion of those features is not included at this time. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, and 77-80 are allowable for the reasons given above with respect to Claims 1, 35, 41 and 75.

For this reason, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 2-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-34, 37-40, 42-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-74, and 77-80 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over SCHWARTZ.

E. CLAIMS 9, 22, 36, 49, 62, AND 76

Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62, and 76 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over SCHWARTZ in view of an Official Notice taken by the Examiner.

Each of Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62 and 76 is dependent upon one of independent Claims 1, 35, 41 and 75, and thus includes each and every feature of its corresponding independent claim. The Official Notice taken by the Examiner does not assert that the features discussed above

with respect to Claims 1, 35, 41, and 75 would have been obvious in light of the known art, and as discussed above these features are not disclosed, taught, or suggested by SCHWARTZ.

Thus, the Applicants respectfully submit that SCHWARTZ and the Official Notice, taken either alone or in combination, necessarily fail to teach all of the features recited in Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62, and 76. It is respectfully submitted that Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62, and 76 are allowable for the reasons given above with respect to Claims 1, 35, 41, and 75.

For this reason, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62, and 76 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over SHCWARTZ in view of the Official Notice.

F. CLAIMS 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, AND 66-67

Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over SCHWARTZ in view of MONDAY.

Each of Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 is dependent upon one of independent Claims 1 and 41, and thus includes each and every feature of its corresponding independent claim. Furthermore, in rejecting Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 the Office Action relies explicitly on SCHWARTZ, and not on MONDAY, to show the features discussed above with respect to Claims 1 and 41. Because SCHWARTZ does not teach the subject matter of Claims 1 and 41, any combination of SCHWARTZ with MONDAY necessarily fails to teach the complete combination recited in any dependent claim of Claims 1 or 41. Thus, each of Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 is allowable for the reasons given above for Claims 1 and 41.

In addition, each of Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 introduces one or more additional features that independently render it patentable. However, due to the fundamental differences already identified, to expedite the positive resolution of this case a separate discussion of those limitations is not included at this time. Therefore, it is respectfully

submitted that Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 are allowable for the reasons given above with respect to Claims 1 and 41.

For these reasons, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46, and 66-67 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over SHCWARTZ in view of MONDAY.

### III. CONCLUSION

The Applicants believe that all issues raised in the Office Action have been addressed. Further, for the reasons set forth above, the Applicants respectfully submit that allowance of the pending claims is appropriate. Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested in light of the amendments and remarks herein.

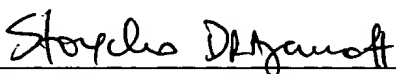
The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed that such contact would further the examination of the present application.

To the extent necessary to make this reply timely filed, the Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136. If any applicable fee is missing or insufficient, throughout the pendency of this application, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any applicable fees and to credit any overpayments to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: September 27, 2005

  
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